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Selected Miscellany.

History.

A fugitive piece of poetry-"Oh, why should the veracity. good authority, and we have none better than simply means fight.

gallant cavallers, and were lions in the social cir- maintaining the dignity and purity of my brother cle of our State capital. Springfield at that time "chips." was the fashionable metropolis of the State. The | I have found more wickedness and vice amon Legislature then met annually, and the winters my associates than I would like to see, but generally found congregated at the State capital have determined to endure it as well as I can. the beauty, the wealth and the fashion of the State, all the rich farmers of the State, and at that time nearly all of that class resided south of Springfield, made a visit to Springfield taking Our Army Correspondence--- Departwith them their grown up sons and daughters. Illinois has sent forth to other States many of the men who in those days took an active part in her public affairs, and most of these bore away wives whose loves and whose hands were won during the good old times when Springfield was made brilliant by the gay throngs that visited there eyery winter. In those days were Douglas, Bissell, Richardson, Browning, Trumbull, McClernand Whitesides, Carlin, Shields, the Campbells, Baker, Hardin, McDougall, Col. Taylor, Lincoln, Scates, and Losts of other men, who since have half the civilized world; added to whom was a become historical, who were, even then, brilliaut number of Indians, in semi-civilian costume,

man in those days; his flat-boat experience had As the long line of the escort, preceded by a military Mr. Lincoln was, of course, a gallant gentlethen been unheard of, or, if known, was never band discoursing most exquisite music, passed py social positions of the highest grade, and through the official positions of their husbands may rank with the very highest. The two gentlemen were accustomed to vist the house, often other. The ladies, in addition to being lovely other. The ladies, in addition to being lovely and fascinating, were remarkable for the brilliancy of their wit and for their accomplishments. bye! I trust forever.

They possessed, also, all that irrepressible buoy- Cols. Shanks and H aney of spirits and charming gayety that attend notwithstanding the high respect and esteem in and Hendricks, are efficient and courteous officers which they both held Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Shields. universally esteemed in the army here. they could not restrain playful jests upon each object of Mr. Lincoln's visit had been mercilessly rallied upon the grace and elegance of her sup evening of Fremont's last day found him delivering posed lover, she determined upon having her re venge by a practical experiment. Accordingly codolence, in which he said if Gen. Hunter did when the future hero of Cerro Gordo called that evening, he was requested to take a seat, and did army on to victory. The morning he left he is take one that was standing in delightful proximity to that occupied by his fair entertainse. But hardly had he sat down, when with a bound he brigade was ordered here on a forced march. stood upon his feet again. Something sharp had without baggage, and told that Gen. Fremont rendered the seat uncomfortable. The evening had information that the town was surrounded, passed off pleasantly, and the wooing doubtless and we would have to cut our way into it. When islature, now in the Supreme Court library, now southward one handred miles, and gently depos corner, at the botels and everywhere, entertain- beyond harm's reach. What do you think of ing delighted crowds by reading some dozen ver- that? ses, having for their object the little incident of the setting down and getting up in haste. The reading of these verses produced, as the news paper reporters say, "roars of laughter." The verses were not only capital poetry, but, like in the case of Feramorz, the poetry lost nothing of its effect by being sung by the poet himself. Of have been painfully slow, and utterly destitute of course it was not long before this matter reached strategy, while those of the enemy have been the ears of Shields, and what had been a joke up | wily and lithe. to that time was a joke no longer.

We pass over what followed, and come to the What that change will be I can only surmise. I results. Shields challenged Mr. Lincoln. There would not be surprised if we returned to winter were those who believed that the verses had been quarters. We have already stretched out our line indited by fairer hands than Lincoln's, but he had too far from rail and river communication to trust possible for him to back out by throwing the re- wagons ove horrible roads; and the whole counaponsibility upon another, and that other a lady. try here is ravaged, and destitute of means of So he accepted the challenge. Gen. Whiteside, subsistence. We can not winter here, and every at that time treasurer of State, was the second of step southward is towards starvation. The cam Shields, and Dr. Merriman and Mr. Butler, prespaign here could result in nothing important be-

At that time "Bloody Island," in the Mississippi,nearly opposite St. Louis, was the universal field for all affairs of honor. The seconds that to arrange the terms of meeting; the place and time were named, old General Whiteside was utterly astonished. Mr. Lincoln, having the choice of weapons, selected long cavalry swords, the two principals to be placed opposite to each other; The Inthat between the combatants there should be erecing, espe principals to be placed opposite to each other; that between the combatants there should be erected a pull barrier four feet and a half high, and no clothing since the 1st of August. Their apparty of course to be at liberty to approach as der other near the barrier or keep as distant from it as he extreme.

These extraordinary terms were at first indig-nantly rejected, and their proposal was denounc-ed as evidence of cowardice, but Mr. Lincoln

would offer no others, and Mr. Shields was forced either to accept them, or go without a fight. He chose the former, and the parties all proceeded to Bloody Island, where, just as they were about to engage in the duel, and after the ence had been erected, friends interceded, and the actual fight

This was Mr. Lincoln's first known experience as a poet, and his most intimate friends have not heard of his engaging in the business since, though it is said that in that affair he assured his

> Our Army Correspondence --- Letter From Western Virginia.

WEBSTER, VA., Nov. 8, 1861. EDITOR SENTINEL: Dear Sir-Never until tonight have I discovered what an excellent Quaker I would have made with a little early education. I left home exceedingly angry, but my feelings are fast undergoing a change. In a short time, I may acknowledge the right of secession, and already so far as Western Virginia is Within the United States 25 cents. concerned, she might have seceded the morning after the creation and my happiness would never have been disturbed. Such a country and such people, no one living would believe could or did exist. Last night, at Bellair, Ohio, I saw seven State prisoners, on their way to Columbus, and am free to confess, I blushed for human nature, Widekly SENTINE, will be charged the full Daily rates, with one-half the Weekly rates added.

Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; ed. They were not soldiers but "bush whacking" murderers, and not one of them could read or Netices of Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the rega survey of this beautiful village, and get one a survey of this beautiful village, and get one
Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of
Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged double
you would only wonder it were possible to reach you would only wonder it were possible to reach Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing cardidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication. kind in regard to this struggle, and Heaven knows they are excusable, for such an amount of ignorance, could not be believed to exist, without be-

I had believed until now, I had seen all the rich specimens of what would properly be denom-inated the "big ornary," but I never struck the lead until Webster hove in sight. I had been straphe" I had not seen was not worthy of exhibition. But I care. To undertake to describe this village and do it well, on paper, would so in-crease a man's reputation abroad for what is Mr. Lincoln as a Poet--A Chapter in age where a Methuselah would be a colt in com parison, before he could regain his reputation for

spirit of mortal be proud," has been going the rounds of the papers, attributed to "Abraham Lincoln, Esq., of Illinois, now President of the United States." A correspondent informs us that the same poem may be found in Griswold's Sa- morning in company with a couple of officers cred Poets of England and America, where it is and Mrs. Lieutenant Slemmer, of war notoriety attributed to William Knox, a Scotchman, born a very pleasant, agreeable looking lady, yet looks 1789, died 1825. As Dr. Griswold was tolerably as if she would do just what she said, which

current rumor in favor of Mr. Lincoln, it is pos-sible that the Scotchman was guilty of it. The friends think they have traveled, let them make President's reputation will not suffer by the loss .- | a prospecting trip even this far, and my impression is they will conclude they have never been If the Scotchman referred to wrote the partic- out. I am free to say with Queen Sheba, the ular article in question, it of course follows that half has never been told. It requires a good Mr. Lincoln did not; at all events we doubt deal of an article called grace, even in me, to whether Mr. Lincoln will lay any claims to it. In- withstand all the temptations I have had to swear; deed from circumstances which we propose to re- and I need not tell you how well I have performlate we doubt whether Mr. Lincoln was not effec- ed my duty. You well know in my position as tually cured some years ago, of all ambition to be | Assistant Chaplain it behooves me to comport myself in a manner that will cast no reflection Somewhere less than thirty years ago, Mr. Lin- on my profession. If there is any one thin coln and Gen. Shields were very brave and above another in which I take a pride, it is in

Send us papers.

ure of Fremont from Springfield ... Condition of Affairs in Southwestern Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 6. EDITOR SENTINEL: The race of the Great Mogul of the Western Department is run. On the morning of the 4th inst. Major General John C. Fremont set his face homeward. His funeral cortege consisted of representatives of well nigh mounted and accoutred for "grim visaged war."

mentioned. General Shields was also one of the our encampment, I mused of the days of Houran-beaux of the times, and it so turned out that, in al-Raschid, the famed Caliph of Bagdad—the the course of time, he and Mr. Lincoln became barbaric splendor of his court, limpid founts, revisitors at the same house in which were domi- freshing baths, houris-the to . ensemble of orienciled a bevy of young ladies of whom we can not tal magnificence. Here a H agarian and then an speak more particularly, as they now both occa- Austrian notability; here an Isalian and then a teeming camps in the vicinity of E. Louis. Good

Cols. Shanks and Hudson, declined leaving their posts as representatives of Indiana's interests here, and are now of Gen. Hunter's staff. They, ments upon the peculiarities of their visitors, and

Gen. Price, at last accounts, was near one hun others' supposed admirers. One day when the dred miles south of this place, and yet retreating. an address to certain officers who paid him a visit of codolence, in which he said if Gen. Hunter die Mr. Lincoln was seen now in the halls of the Leg- rubbed his magic lamp was justantly transported upon the State House steps, now at the street ited, without disturbance of his breakfast,

We may now expect a change-a marked one general result. This place is no military key, nor is there any such point in south west Missour If we can keep the Missouri river, the Pacific railroad to Sedalia and to Rolla, the Iron Mountain road, the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad open till spring, we would then have the State so under our control that its subjugation to loyalty would follow with scarce a

pearance on dress parade is picturesque, and un-der other circumstances would be ludicrous in the HICKORY WITHE.

Mr. Thurlow Weed, in The Albany Evenngi Journal, states that he goes to Europe on private mainess solely, and not as an agent of the Gov-

Shetches of Port Royal and Beaufort.

PORT BOYAL. Port Royal is fifteen miles northeast from the in Kentucky, is a native of Ohio, and a graduate entrance of Savannah, and is, perhaps, the most of West Point. He was appointed Second Lieuimportant point on the Atlantic coast of all the Southern States which border upon that sea, for

the purpose of a hostile visit.

The entrance itself is an inlet from the Atlantic, in latitude thirty two degress eight minutes

The Cincumati Press has the following the Cincumstic Press has the following the control of the Cincumstic Press has the following the Cincumstic Press has the Cincumstic Press has the Cincumstic Press has the following the Cincumstic Press has the Cincumstic Press has the following the Cincumstic Press has the Cincumstic Press ha north, fifty miles southwest of Charleston, and fifteen miles northeast of Tybee Inlet, the entrance of Savannah river. The opening from the Atlantic is between Edding Island and Hilton Head Island, and at that point is about three miles within eight miles of Alexandria. Our army, miles winder. The prolongation inward of Port Royal entrance is called Broad river and Port Royal entrance and Port Royal entrance and Port Royal entrance and Port Royal entrance and Port Royal entran Royal river. Running up this for about twenty-five miles, bending off eastward through the indicates that the Confederates are putting the Coosaw river, and coming out to the Atlantic again through St. Helena Sound, you have an irregular area of twenty five miles by fifteen. This amphibious region is cut up by numerous rivers, justifiable by the rules of warfare among civilcreeks and inlets into a great many islands (sea islands) of various sizes, the chief of which are Port Royal, St. Helena, Paris, Ladies. Coosaw, subject. Morgan, Dathaw, Edding, Chapin, Prentiss and

Carolina and Georgia, stretches a low and nar- dollars per annum. row sand bar-a kind of defensive out work to the land—seldom inhabited except by lost In-dians and runaway negroes, who subsist by hunt-under date of Nov. 9, says: ing and fishing. At distant intervals there are shallow breaches through which the quiet tide about six per cent. of the whole force, (sixty to steals in twice a day, swelling the natural lagoons and damming the outlet of the fresh water stream proportion is at least equally great. Little of the till the current is destroyed and turned back and sickness, however, is of a serious character, and their flood dispersed far and wide over the de- much of it can be traced to the carelessness of batable land of the Cypress Swamp. Then, the men, or to the neglect of duty, by the offi-when the heavy rains in the interior have swollen cers. the rivers, their eddying currents deposit all along the edges of the sandy islands and capes the rich freights they have brought from the calcareous If it is a telegraphic lie, it should at once be coror granite mountains in which they rise, with the organic waste of the great forests through which Louisville Democrat. they flow. This is the soil of the rice and cotton plantations, which are always found in such parts the tidal swamps adjoining the mainland or the sandy islands as are left nearly dry at the ebb of He graduated at West Point in 1822, the twenty-

The region around Port Royal entrance and island has a strange, eventful and romantic his. lieutenancy, he was, in 1836, made a captain of tory. It was, in fact, the first settled spot on the cavalry, but shortly after resigned. In 1842, he coast of North America. How interesting, in view of our expedition, to read the story of an other expedition to the same locality just three hundred years ago. The first colony was sent out by a zealous Protestant, and then one of the Ministers of the Crown, who, at the time of the war between the French Protestants and the Catholics, obtained nermin. Cavalry, but shortly after resigned. In 1842, he rejoined the army as paymaster, in which position, with the rank of Major, the present Admin istration found him. He accompanied Mr. Lincoln from Springfield, on his way to Washington, as far as Buffalo, where, owing to the pressure of the crowd, he suffered a dislocation of the collar bone. Shortly after he was made Colonel of the Protestants and the Catholics, obtained permis Third Cavalry, and then Brigadier General. He sion of Charles IX, to plant a colony of Protestants in Florida—a name then applied to a great part of the Southern coast. Command of two that he reached Washington, traveling in an amvessels was accordingly given to Jean Ribault, "a man expert in sea causes," and in the spring of 1562 he landed on the Florida coast. Sailing northward, he discovered several rivers, one of which, from "the fairness and largeness of its by the terms of an order from the Adjutant Genold chronicler, Laudoniere, who accompanied the expedition, describes the scene in glowing colors. The order reads as follows: "Any person who clusters, birds of brilliant plumage, stags and deer in the luxuriant savannahs.

As the commander cast his eve across the waters of the beautiful river before him, says Laudoniere, and measured the breadth of its mouth and the depth of its soundings, he persuaded himself that "all the argosies of Venice could ride upon its bosom." Accordingly, upon the island a few miles up Port Royal river he erect- here, including our volunteer companies, and ed, it is said, on the very spot where the town of Beaufort now stands, a pillar with the arms of artillery, and the United States service. The France, and in a few days after built a fort, city has expended \$6,000 in this matter, besides which, in honor of his King, Charles IX, he called Carlos' Fort—Aux Carolina—from which circumstance the country took the name of Carolina—from which here is that it is "played out"—nearly all the lina. Ribault reminded the colonists that they men we can possibly spare being in the service of were now occupants of a "vast country, filled the country. with every goodly promise, where every man was to be honored, not for his birth or fortune, but on account of his own personal achievements." Thus it was on that very spot that, for the first time, three hundred years ago, on the North American coast, the flag of a civilized colony might be seen by the approaching mariner. But this first an income of \$2,000, and leaves a dear wife and French colony did not flourish, and after sending out another to the same locality, the French, in

1567, gave up all idea of making settlements. It was almost a century after this before the English began to colonize around Port Royal. Early in the seventeenth century Lord Cardross led a colonoy from Scotland and settled at Port Royal; but this place, claiming, from an agreement with the Lords Proprietaries, co-ordinate of Charleston, it was compelled, with circum stances of outrage, to acknowledge submission.

subscribe fidelity to the proprietors and the form of government established by them."

With regard to the capabilities of Port Royal, him to glory or the grave. an English writer spoke of it as follows: "The whole royal navy might ride with safety in Port

A glance at the map will show that a more vulnerable spot for striking at the rebels could not be selected. On either hand lie Georgia and South Carolina, with their capitals, Charleston and Savannah, the hot-beds of secession. The communication between the cities would be the first to be seized, the distance between the two cities being 104 miles, and a force moving up the waters from Beaufort would strike the road at Pocolalego, fifty five miles from Charleston ocrat says: and forty-nine from Savannah, by which means Charleston or Savannah could be taken in the rear. The forts and harbors would thus be rendered useless as defences to their respective

Steering for Port Royal harbor, the course, after taking bearings, is due west for St. Mi-chael's Head, within fifteen leagues of which will be found from twenty to twenty-five fathoms of water. Port Royal entrance is known by a small grove of trees which stand on the west side of it, and tower above all the other trees like a high-crowned hat; hence the grove is called the Hat of Port Royal. The entrance to Port Royal is between two immense breakers-one on the north called Cole's Care; the other on the south-

two breakers the channel is a mile wide. The town of Beaufort is built on the west bank of the Port Royal river, a narrow branch of the ocean, fifty miles northeast of Savannah and fifty-five southwest of Charleston. The town is of men in the field. old, with less than a thousand inhabitants, and of far less importance in trade now than its namesake of North Carolina. It is, nevertheless, within easy distance of both Charleston and Sa- Herald says: vannah, and but ten miles from the railroad which

onnects those cities. Beaufort is situated in the district of the same name, one of the most populous and fertile in the whole State. In 1850 this district produced more rice and sweet potatoes than any other county in the United States, or district within the State. Its chief staples are cotton, rice, Indian corn and sweet potatoes. The Savannah river runs along its border, and is navigable for steamboats.

The Late Elections-Great Change in in Public Sentiment.

Democratic gain 120,000. New Jersey elects a Democratic majority in each branch of the Legislature, and gives a large Democratic majority on the popular vote. Last Indiana boys in Missouri recently captured a fall it gave a majority of its electoral vote to

In Wisconsin a part of the Democratic State suffering with the ague. To use the language of ticket, and perhaps all of it, elected. The Dem- the directions on quack medicines, they were ocrats may have the House of Assembly. Lin-coln's majority last fall 21,000. Democratic gain 22,000 or 23,000. In Illinois two thirds of the Constitutional

Convention Democratic. Last fall the Republicans carried both branches of the Legislature, and gave President Lincoln 12,000 majority.

In New York and Ohio the Republicans are the 22nd Indiana. utterly demoralized and broken up in organiza-tion. In the first-named State the Democrate have largely increased their strength in the Le | Picayune thinks whisky and ice must be growing

Military Items. -Gen. Don Carlos Buell, ordered to commad

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1861.

tenant of the Third Infantry, July 1841; appointed Lieutenant Colonel, May 11th, 1861, and -The Cincunati Press has the following par-

-There are about five hundred Chaplains in Along the coast of South Carolina, as of North the army, at a cost of nine hundred thousand

- A correspondent, writing from Nolin, Ky.,

-We wish to know some more particulars about the 480 deserters, Fremont's body guard. rected; if true, the body guard ought to be shot .-

-General Hunter, the reported successor of fith in a class of forty, and was appointed second lieutenant of infantry. Having risen to a first Bull Run, but was wounded so early in the day bulance, almost as soon as Mr. Russell. He saw no service in the Mexican war, nor in any of our Indian wars.

- Army chaplains will be glad to know, that harbor," he called the Port Royal river. The eral's office in Washington, all the black sheep among them are to be expelled from the camps. Splendid forests, shores festooned with rich grape has been mustered into the service as a chaplain, who is not a regularly ordained elergyman, of a Christian denomination, will be at once discharged, without pay or allowance. Every one now mustered in must be certified to as being a regularly ordained clergyman, as above stated.

- The Fort Wayne Sentinel says:

From 1,000 to 1,500 mea have been recruited

- Noble Example.-The Mt. Sterling (Ky.) The Rev. James P. Hendricks, the Presbyterian preacher of Flemingsburg, volunteered last week in one of the Fleming companies. He has five small children. The boys wanted to make bim Captain, but he declined, and said he wanted to be a private, stand guard wth them, and pray with and for them. Mr H. is a pious Christian, a talented preacher, and a pure patriot. As a Kentuckian, he felt the stinging shame of voting

large Union majorities, but turning out, compar-tively, few Union soldiers. -Capt. H. M. Conklin's company belonging authority with the Governor and Grand Council to the 35th Indiana (the first trish regiment) is now full. They are a splendid body of men, all In 1670 William Sayle was sent out as Gov young, large and active. In fact, after witnessing ernor, and in his letter of instructions he was told their drill, we hesitate not to say that Capt Conko "cause all the people at Port Royal to swear | lin has the crack corps of the regiment. Capt. allegiance to our sovereign lord the King, and Conklin is an accomplished commander, as brave as he is patriotic, and will lead those who follow

- The Rockport Democrat, speaking of the Royal harbor. Its situation renders it an excel- 61st regiment, rendezvousing at that place, says lent station for a squadron of ships in time of that Spencer county has furnished fifteen com-

manies for the war. The Democrat continues: Wake up, gailant sons of Ferry, Warrick, Dubois and Orange! Emulate the patriotism of old Spencer. Fill up your companies, and seud them into camp at this place. Ther'll find everything for their reception here O. K. Let the 61st be filled at once. The country needs the strong arms and brave hearts of all her loyal sons. -Major General Love .- The Rockport Dem-

Gen. Love deserves great credit for the energy he has used in the organization of the Legion. Through his exertions, the drill of the Home Guards-composing the Legion-has become very perfect-equal, indeed, to most of the volinteer regiments now in the service. He has had them all armed and properly equippedbringing them, in point of preparation, upon a

In the selection of Gen. Love for this important service, Gov. Morton has been most fortunate. Wherever Gen. L. goes, he inspires interest and infuses enthusiasm in the work of drilling and military preparation. Added to fine military qualifications, he is a gentleman of the ward called Martin's Industry. Between these Southern Indiana has won bosts of friends. most frank and urbane manner, and here in

His visits to our town will always be greeted with - In three weeks there will be half a million

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL FREMONT .- The Washington correspondent of the New York

There is no foundation for the rumor of the suspension of the order removing Gen. Fremont. Several members of his staff have arrived here. They are attempting to play the bluff game that was commenced in Missouri when the question of Fremont's removal was first agitated, but they may find that the Government holds the biggest hand. Their imprudent menaces of the conse-quences of the removal of Fremont may induce the offer to them of snug winter quarters.

-Georgia has, in all, about forty regiments in the Confederate Government service. Besides Pennsylvania gives 40,000 Democratic majority. Last fall 80,000 for the Republican ticket. are to be increased to six for the defense of the

-The New Albany Ledger says that the samp of rebel troops, nearly all of whom were "well shaken before taken."

-John M. Lord, Esq., of the Indianapolis Rolling Mill, has raised among the employees of the establishment, \$450 00, which has been appropriated towards the purchase of clothing tor

WHISKY SCARCE-ICE VERY SCARCE.-The gislature.

In Massachusetts the Republican vote has fall en off about 40,000 since last year, while the Democratic vote is nearly as great as it was then.

These results indicate that one of the most reversely and headed a little of the counter markable and decided political revolutions ever refrain from eating the ice in their tumblers after witnessed in the country is in progress.

the Department announces to the Navy and the country its high gratification at the brilliant success of the combined navy and army forces respectively, commanded by flag officer S. F. Dupont and Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, in the capture of forts Walker and Beauregard, commanding the entrance to Port Royal Harbor, South

To commemorate this signal victory it is ordered that a National salute be fired from each navy yard at meridian on the day after the reception of

The following are the official dispatches to the Navy Department: FLAG SHIP WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD.)

PORT ROYAL, NOV. 6. Sir: The Government having determined to seize and occupy one or more important points up on our Southern coast where our squadrons might find shelter and possess a depot and afford protection to loyal citizens, committed to my dis cretion the selection from among those places which it is thought available and desirable for this purpose. After mature deliberation I, aided by the professional knowledge and great intelligence of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Fox, and of your State. upon taking into consideration the magnitude to which the joint naval and military expedition had been extended, to which you have called my attention, I came to the conclusion that the original intentions of the Department if carried out, the performances of this duty minor but imporwould fall short of the expectations of the county tant obligations should be neglected, it must be and of the capabilities of the expedition, while attributed to the necessities of the case, because Port Royal, I thought, would meet both in a the rights dependent of the laws of the State must

I therefore submitted to Brigadier General ated by insurrection and rebellion. Sherman, commanding the military part of the expedition, this modification of our earliest ma- night. His observations showed the camps along tured plans, and had the satisfaction to receive the rear of rebel batteries for ten or twelve miles his full concurrence.

On Tuesday, Oct. 20, the fleet under my com- enemy is in force in that vicinity. mand left Hampton Roads, and with the army transports numbered fifty vessels. On the day previous, I had dispatched the coal vessels. twenty-five in number, under convoy of the Vandalia, to rendezvous off Savannah, not wishing to give the true point of the fleet. The weather had been unsettled in Hampton

Roads, though it promised well when we sailed, but off Hatteras it blew hard. Some ships got into the breakers, and two struck, but without On Friday, Nov. 1st, the rough weather in-creased into a gale, and we had to encounter one

of great violence. The fleet was utterly dispersed. On Thursday morning, one sail only was visible from the deck of the Wabash. On the following day the weather moderated, and the steamers and ships began to reappear.

The orders were opened except those in case of separation. These last were furnished to all the

men-of-war by myself and to the transports by As the vessels rejoined reports came in of In reference to the men-of war, the Isaac Smith, a most efficient and well-armed vessel for the class, purchased but not intended to encounter such sea and wind, had to throw her formidable battery overboard to keep from foundering,

but thus relieved she was enabled to go to the assistance of the steamer Jovernor, then in a very dangerous condition, on board of which was our fine battallion of marines under Major Reynolds. They were finally rescued by Capt. Ringgold, of the Sabine, under difficult circumstances, after which the Governor went down. I believe that seven of the marines were drowned by their own imprudence.

Lieut. Commanding Nicholson's conduct in the

Isaac Smith has met my warm commendation. The Peerless transport, in a sinking condition, ness at par, and therefore is not being submitted was met by the Mohican commander (Gordon), to the shaving process of the money dealers, to and all the people on board, twenty-six in num- any great extent, and as regards Western curber, were saved under very peculiar circumstan-ces, in which service Lieut. H. W. Miller was very

It is now the 13th of November, and yet there favorably noticed by the commander.

Port Royal without delay.

of Port Royal, South Carolina.

the shelter of the batteries.

preparing the ship for action. In our anxiety to profits made at this price would be enormous, get the outline of the forts before dark, we stood The weather has not been suitable for packing, in too near those shoals, and the ship grounded. so far, but even if it had been, there would be my judgment to proceed, and I made signals for more anxiety to dispose of the old stock on hand the squadron to anchor out of gun-shot of the as prices equal to about \$3 for hogs, than to take

To-day the wind blows a gale from the southward and westward, and the attack is unavoid-I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, Your obedient servant,

Flag officer commanding the South Atlantic A list of casualties was received. Total killed eight, wounded severely six, slightly wounded generally commences about this date, rarely la-ed seventeen. Total killed and wounded, thirty-ter, but often earlier.

A letter to Secretary Welles from Com. Dupont says since writing his official dispatch he had sent gun bosts to Beaufort to take possession of the town and protect the inhabitants, but found the place abandoned to the negroes, who are re-

ported in a lawless condition. The following is an extract from a private let-ter from an officer engaged in the bombard-

"Our success has been complete, and terror "The moment Gen. Drayton took his flight his two hundred servants went directly to the steamer A large decline was established in mess pork

From Washington.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Capt. Stedman arrived here at noon to day bringing official dispatches of the naval expedition. He is also the bearer of two rebel flags, one Palmetto flag and the American flag first hoisted in South Carolina over Fort Walker.

Capt. Stedman reports that the captured forts are magnificent, with covered ways and bomb proof, and that all our troops had to do was to occupy them. They can be held against any opposing force.

Among the most efficient vessels were found to be the new gun boats and of which the Navy Department had twenty three constructed expressly for such purposes, and their success both in the gale and under the fire was perfect.

Commander Drayton, of the Pocahontas, is a brother of Gen. Drayton, who commanded the rebel forts.

Captain Stedman, who brings the dispatches is the son of a former Mayor of Charleston.

On the reception of the dispatches the following order was issued:

GENERAL ORDER.

The Department announces to the Navy and the country its high gratification at the brilliant success of the combined navy and army forces respectively, commanded by flag officer S. F. Dupont and Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, in the capture of forts Walker and Beauregard, commanded the entrance to Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina.

buried in the fort and sometwenty or thirty found

some half a mile distant.

After landing and to ag possession of the forts Gen. Sherman issued a proclamation to the people of South Carolina saying: In obedience to order of the President of the United States I have landed on your shores with a small force of National troops. We come among you without feelings of personal hatred. We have no desire to harm you or destroy your property or interfere with any of your lawful laws, rights or loyal institutions beyond what causes herein alluded to may render unavoidable.

General Sherman then reviewed the action of South Carolina in the present rebellion and implored the people to pause and reflect upon the nsequences of their acts, and says: We have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our constitutional obligations to the citizens

necessarily succumb to military exegencies cre- and dozen at 14, 15 and 16c. Lowe made a balloon ascension on Monday in the direction of Manassas, indicating that the

John Cochrane delivered an address to his regiment in the presence of Secretary Cameron and other distinguished persons. The most important point in his argument was relative to the treatment of slaves during the present contest. He said he thought it best to use every means in our power to subdue the rebellion. We should take their cotton, and sell or burn it, as was

best, confiscate their property, and when neces-sary, place arms in their hands, that they might assist in establishing the rights of common hu-This sentiment was received with unbounded

From the C'ncinnati Price Current, Nov. 13. Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

The supply of currency is ample, and the demand being very light from acceptable borrow ers, the money market has ruled dull and easy at 10 per cent. for first class local paper, and 8@10 do. for sixty and ninety day bills on New York, of which the offerings are very light indeed. The market for exchange, which was dull, during the forepart of the week became firmer, toward the close with an improved demand, but rates have not changed in any essential particu-

lar. This improvement must be regarded quite

temporary, however, and no advance need be

looked for at this time, but rather the reverse. The demand for gold has been on a limited scale. We quote: New York..... par. Gold 1/8 prem. 1/2 prem There is very little doing in uncurrent money, as there is not much offering. Kentucky and In-diana free bank paper is being circulated in busi

has not been enough done in hogs, on the spot On passing Charleston I sent in the Seneca, or for future delivery, to constitute a basis for Lieut. Commuding Ammen to direct Capt. Lard- quotations. Packers are holding back, and do ner to join me with the steamer Susquehanna off not offer over \$3, and even this rate could not be sustained under a moderate pressure to sell. On Monday at 8 o'clock in the morning, I Feeders, on the other hand, can not bring their anchored off the bar with some twenty-five ves- minds down to this low rate, and prefer waiting sels in company, with many more heaving in a little, expecting that something may arise to sight. The Department is aware that all the aids to parties into consideration, there can be no doubt navigation had been removed, and the bar lies that the whole question depends upon the success ten miles to seaward and no features on the shore or non-success of the United States army within line of sufficient prominence to make any bear- the next thirty days. If there are no indications ings reliable; but to the skill of Commander Dove, that the Southern States will be opened as a mar-the Fleet Captain, and Mr. Boulette, the able As- ket for pork, before the middle of ext month, sistant of the Coast Survey in charge of the prices will very probably rule below \$3, for deal-steamer, a channel was immediately found. By ers say if there is no Southern market, the great 3 o'clock I received assurances from Captain bulk of the pork packed the present winter will Dove that I could send forward the lighter trans remain a dead stock on hand, no matter how low ports, those under eighteen feet, with all the gun | the price is; and as regards a foreign demand, the boats, which was immediately done, and before whole quantity which can be disposed of abroad, dark they were securely anchored in the roadstead without reference to price, can under no circumstances be but a very small proportion of the en-The gun-boats almost immediately opened tire crop. Lard and middles will be taken to a their batteries upon two or three rebel steamers fair extent, but what is to be done with the hams under Com. Tatuall, instantly chasing him under and shoulders? is the question heard on all hands.

he shelter of the batteries.

On the morning of Tuesday, the Wabash being fitted out to attack the coast of the rebel crossed the bar, followed closely by the frigate Susquehanna, the Atlantic, Vanderbilt, and other transports of deep draught, running through that portion of the fleet. The safe passage of this great ship over the bar was hailed with gratifying cheers from the crowded vessels.

States succeed, hogs would bring \$4, and, perhaps, higher, but the great uncertainty connected with our military operations, so far, will prevent speculations in pork or any other article of produce, based upon anticipated military results. If there is no Southern market, \$3 is a high price, fying cheers from the crowded vessels.

We anchored, and immediately commenced whilst, if we shall have a Southern market, the in a fresh supply. Except the inroads made in South Carolina by our forces be followed up with further achievements, and it becomes probable that the rebellion is being gradually but surely crushed out, there will not be much done in the packing line until December. There have been some hogs brought in which had been contracted for last winter, but the total receipts so far, beyoud those usually brought in to supply butchers, do not exceed 6,000 head. The packing business

> The following is the average price for the past 1853-4..... \$4 441/4 854-5...... 4 453

1859-60..... 6 213 1860-61..... 5 97 reigns over the whole country. The negroes are wild and plundering the houses of their masters. The whites have been driving the negroes away by force and shooting them down, but they still come to the gunboats.

At the close last evening, the feeling was firmer; and had the weather been favorable, there is no doubt that packers would have paid \$3 12½ and upward pretty freely. The news from the Southern expedition is the cause of this improve-

Wabash. This is worthy of notice as putting down the nonsense that the slaves were ready to fight for their masters. They surrounded Capt. Ammen in crowds at Beaufort, one of them calling out, in the joy of his heart, 'I didn't think you could do it, massa!'''

General Sherman's report to Adjutant General Thomas is received. He says it was agreed by tween Commodore Dupont and himself to first reduce the works that might be found at Port reduce the works that might be found at Port and thus norm the finest harbor on the gold in hall meet and we can not give quotations. Royal and thus open the finest harbor on the coast south of Hatteras. He says the squadron had been almost entirely dispersed by the gale, and the vessels have been straggling in up to this date.

The transport steamers Union, Belvidere, Oco-

la and Peerless have not arrived. One of them The English packers are doing nothing as yet;

they think it best to hold back until the season

they think it best to hold back until the season advances somewhat, we presume.

The business done in flour has been of the most limited nature. The demand the greater part of the week has been chiefly local, there being no margin to admit of shipments to the East. Superfine has not been salable the greater portion of the time at over \$4@4 10, and extra at \$4 20 a4 30. Holders have been contending for \$4 10 a4 20 for superfine, and \$4 25a4 35 for extra. Family and fancy brought \$4 40a4 50.

The demand for wheat has been fair, and the market closes firm at 80a85c for red, and 85a90c for white. The demand has been chiefly from the local and interior millers.

Corn has not changed much, and the demand has been fair at 29a30c for old. There has been several sales of new at 25a27c, closing at the inside price. The quality of the new which has

side price. The quality of the new which has been brought in is excellent, the ears large and well filled and thoroughly matured.

Outs have been in good demand and advanced to 27c, closing very firm. There is a large army

Rye remained steady at 42@43c.
Barley dull and lower; prime spring 42@43c, and fail 45@48c, and these rates are little better

Whisky has advanced to 141/2c, and has been

in active demand the greater portion of the Dried apples are in good demand at 4c per lb. for new; and peaches (halves) at \$1 90@2 10 per bushel. Prime to choice green apoles are scarce and in good demand at \$1 75@2 25 per brl., but inferior qualities are plenty and duil at \$1@1 50. The great bulk of those arriving are inferior.

Lemons are a shade lower, but there have been several parcels of new raisins received, and prices

Genoa citron is still advancing. Butter and cheese unchanged and the demand but moderate, chiefly local. The business in both these articles has largely fallen off; the re-ceipts of butter, since the 1st of September being but 607 brls and 3,667 firkins, against 2,146 brls and 7,366 firkins the corresponding time last year;

and of cheese, but 20,778 boxes, against 94,660 boxes the same time last year. Linseed oil is in good demand at 60c.

Lard declined to 60@65c. Carbon to 35c, and coal to 40c, with a supply in excess of the demand. In the grocery market there has been no change worthy of note. Sugar and coffee were firm at our quotations, but molasses is dull. The jobbing trade continues good and the stocks are

being gradually reduced. Cotton yarns are very scarce and prices irregular. Pound yarns must now be quoted at 32c bought on easier the s than for several years.

Missouri Affairs. The Cincinnati Enquirer's St. Louis correspondent, writing under date of the 10th instant, gives the following interesting items in reference

to military nffairs in St. Louis: I have already informed you that Col. Finney, Paymaster on Gen. Fremont's staff, had brought away from the army near Springfield about \$300,000, and that orders had been issued for his arrest. When Gen. Fremont arrived on Friday night, Col. Finney was on the train in the custody of the guard who had gone up to Jefferson City in search of him. Col. F., who was acting as Paymaster without any commission, informed Gen. Curtiss that he brought away the money up-on a special order of Gen. Fremont. On the way to St. Louis, on special orders, Col. Finney paid out \$60,000 to members of the body guard and detachment of Indiana. The Colonel, under arrest, and the \$240,000 were sent back under guard, per order of Gen. McClellan. The Commander-in-Chief instructed Gen. Curtiss to arrest all others besides Col. Finney who had any thing to do with this transaction. Gen. Hunter will pass on Col. Finney's conduct so soon as the

Colonel arrives at the General's headquarters. General Fremont will not leave for Washington for a day or two. He has given orders to his Body Guard not to disband, that their services will be again needed by him. All sorts of rumors are affoat on the streets. The most important being one of which the Germans are alleged to have originated, namely, that General Fremont is to be reinstated to the command of this department, and that General Hunter or Hallack is to remain at the head of the army in the field. This same element is found in their denunciations of the conduct of the Administration toward General Fremont, and emphatically declare that unless the General is reinstated they will dissolve their allegiance to the Federal Government, and strike hands for an independent Western Sovereignty. There are really well grounded fears for such a result. The General is engaged in preparing his defense, a document of great length and I learn will be of immense force. The General is confident of his own integrity and honesty, and will bring to light a state of facts startling and monstrous. That he has committed some errors the General does not deny, but the responsibility is thrown upon the Administration; and the General, by official documents, will clearly fasten the guilt where it properly belongs. Very singular proceedings have been going on unknown to the public, and now that the "powers that be" at the Capital have made accusations against the General, and offered the challenge, the reply and expose must and will necessarily follow. To those who fancy they are secure, take heed lest

The latest advices from General Hunter are to the effect that he designs no forward movement to meet the enemy at present. An active reorganization of the Federal forces is going on. and a full detail of the condition of the rebel army is being obtained. Their number is continued to be stated at from 50,000 to 60,000, variously armed and poorly clothed. This, with discontent and demoralization, are the old stories, and some siderable allowance as to their correctness should be made. It is definitely known that General Hunter will not at present move into Arkansas, but it is believed nearly the entire army will be moved outside of the State in another direction, fortifying fully Springfield, Jefferson City and St. Louis, and leaving a sufficient force behind to hold these positions. The main army would then, by an attack on the Mississippi river south of its present location, draw away the rebel troops from Missouri and preserve it from future depredations. Within the next two weeks the future operations, under the guidance of McClellan at Washington, who is in continual communication with Hunter, will be commenced, and from present indications the above plan will

be the programme.

A General Bankrupt Law. We see that a meeting of merchants has been called for to morrow evening, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to consider the subject of the proposed Bankrupt Law. It will be recollected that in the last session of Congress, a committee was appointed to frame a bill that would be likely to reconcile the conflicting views in regard to it. As soon as the National legislature meets again, strenuous efforts will no doubt be made by the advocates of the measure to have it passed, while, on the other hand, its opponents will endeavor to throw further obstacles in its way, on the ground that the present circumstances of the country are not favorable to the consideration of so impor-tant a subject. This objection is easily answered. All that can be urged against the expediency of the law, has already had full discussion, whilst much has occurred within the last eight months

to confirm the views of its advocates. There is this further argument in favor of immediate action on the subject, that the Govern-ment has inaugurated a new financial policy, and that it is advisable that whatever legislation may be deemed necessary should adapt itself to and grow up with that policy. There is no use, how-ever, in the recommendation of any measure that will not embrace State banks within its operation. Individuals and corporations should be dealt with alike, and power should be given to Government to wind up the affairs of any institution of the kind presenting evidences of insolvency. We trust that, in whatever action is taken at the meeting of merchants to morrow night, due weight will be given to this cardinal point. Without it a bankrupt law would be of but small value to the country .- N. Y. Herald

The man who does up the "specials" for the Cincinnati papers at Indianapolis is rather a slow coach We have detected him several times telegraphing Kentucky news two or three days after it appeared in our paper. Of course he fails to credit the source from which he obtains his news .- Evansville Journal.